

MORNING APPEAL

Official Paper of Ormsby County

Tuesday, August 3, 1886

ALL NEWS.

Dave Bigler lost another valuable horse on Sunday. The animal broke his thigh while rolling, and had to be shot. Rather hard luck.

The curative power of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is well known to require the species aid of any exaggerated or fictitious certificate. Witnesses of its marvelous cures are today living in every city and hamlet of the land. Write for names if you want home evidence.

The most deadly foe to all malarial diseases is Ayer's Cure, a combination of vegetable ingredients only of which the most valuable is used in no other known preparation. This remedy is an absolute and certain specific, and succeeds when all other medicines fail. A cure is warranted.

A Terrible Accident.

HIGHLANDS, N. J., August 2.—Intelligence is received that a schooner from Philadelphia was upset near the Government dock at Sandy Hook, during the storm last evening. Six ladies and a young man were drowned. The body of one of the persons drowned was recovered. The bodies of the others are supposed to be in the cabin of the yacht. Seven of the yacht's party, found clinging to the rigging after she capsized, were rescued by a tug. The name of the yacht was the Sarah Craig. There was a pleasure party on board bound from Philadelphia for New York. Nine men were saved. She capsized off the point of the Hook. The names of those lost by the capsizing of the Sarah Craig, were: Mrs. W. F. Stevens and her two daughters; Miss M. Stevens and Miss Aiken; two sisters, Miss Emma and Miss Bessie Merritt; Miss Maud E. Rettew and Chester Clark. The saved are: Z. W. Jordan, Alfred Potter, Frank W. Hall, W. S. Buckley, Capt. Edward Rutland, Mate Charles Jones and Wm. Parish. Mrs. Stevens' body has been recovered. The schooner has been towed nearer to the Government dock and the bodies are being taken out.

Blaine and the Irish Vote

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The Herald's Augusta, Maine, dispatch says: Patrick Ford of the New York Irish World has been down to see Blaine. The two gentlemen were closeted together at Ford hotel for several hours. What transpired is known only to themselves.

DELINQUENT SALE.

CARSON STEAM LAUNDRY.—Location of place of business Carson City, Nevada.—Notice—There is delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment (No. 1) levied June 8th, 1886, the amount set opposite the name of the shareholder, as follows:

No.	No.	Cert.	Shrs.	Am't.
Ambroselli Frank	38	10	10	\$20.00
Broun Dominick	41	1	1	2.00
Bergman A.	39	2	2	4.00
Cary Wm.	20	1	1	2.00
Condit D.	65	1	1	2.00
Cordlebaugh Wm.	103	2	2	4.00
Cadins J. E.	114	2	2	4.00
Ellis John	114	2	2	4.00
Edwards T. J.	35	5	5	10.00
Edwin Ben Jonin	67	1	1	2.00
Farrell M.	21	1	1	2.00
Forest Junior	29	3	3	6.00
Freest J. A.	87	1	1	2.00
Forbes Junior	91	2	2	4.00
Harris C. N.	70	1	1	2.00
Devilins J. H.	73	20	20	40.00
J. H. Jones Charles	119	11	11	22.00
Kaiser D.	15	2	2	4.00
Kaiser & Brod.	22	4	4	8.00
Kitzmeyer J. G. W.	55	2	2	4.00
Kelley Daniel	69	8	8	16.00
Lind J. F.	96	13	13	26.00
McCurry John	84	2	2	4.00
McCurry John	125	2	2	4.00
McCurry M. D.	31	2	2	4.00
Newman John	110	2	2	4.00
Newman John	141	4	4	8.00
Newman John	142	2	2	4.00
Newman John	143	4	4	8.00
Newman John	144	2	2	4.00
Newman John	145	2	2	4.00
O'Brien J. N.	28	4	4	8.00
O'Brien J. N.	118	4	4	8.00
Pierce E. F.	66	1	1	2.00
Pixley Seymour	93	1	1	2.00
Pixley Seymour	100	1	1	2.00
Reker Wm.	83	1	1	2.00
Rutson Charles	76	4	4	8.00
Rosenbrock H.	48	4	4	8.00
Sweeny J. P.	54	10	10	20.00
Sutherland D.	83	2	2	4.00
Sweeney J. P.	117	10	10	20.00
Swain J. S.	150	2	2	4.00
Smyth J. B.	101	4	4	8.00
Vista J. B.	63	4	4	8.00
Wadbury J. P.	30	1	1	2.00

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Trustees, made on the 5th day of June, 1886, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the secretary in Carson City, on Thursday, the 5th day of August, 1886, at the hour of 2 P. M. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

JOHN M. DORMER, Secretary.

WANTED—A house to rent or purchase. Inquire at this office. jyo

APPEAL CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. LOGAN IN RENO—HIS MIDNIGHT SPEECH.

Carsonites Detained Over Twelve Hours by the Jam—Political Matters, Etc.

TO THE MORNING APPEAL:—I had intended dropping your valuable paper a few lines from San Francisco, but as I am not able to reach there this week I may as well say a word or two right here in Reno. It is now 5:30 in the morning and I am still in town.

I reached here by the regular train last night and rushed across the platform in a great hurry so as not to miss the Western bound overland. The entire population of Reno was at the depot waiting patiently for Jack Logan to come along and make a speech. Logan was variously estimated as being somewhere on the road between Omaha and Reno but no one seemed to know just where. The famous Reno brass band which embraces the wind, chivalry and might of the progressive riverside town, was on the hotel balcony and when it was announced that Logan's train was in sight it played "Hail to the Chief."

LOGAN GETS THERE.

Although Logan was due at 8:30, he did not arrive until midnight. Then the train drew up at the depot it seemed a mile long. Each sleeper had some sort of a long sign on the side. Among others I noticed "Iowa Volunteers for the Golden Gate." This was a most elaborate inscription, and the next car had scrambled in wide letters "Sheridan's Bummers." Then came "Headquarters Illinois Brigade" and the crowd set up a cheer. When the train stopped District Attorney Alexander boarded it with Dr. Bishop and dragged Logan off. In a few minutes they had him up in the balcony, and when a man with straight combed hair and an immense military moustache took off his black beaver hat, the crowd raised a cheer.

I will not report the speech. It was not intended as an oratorical effort and was not as well worded as Alexander's who introduced him. Logan thanked the people for their reception and described the gratification he felt at contemplating the glorious State. In closing, he said that "God would speed the time when the rights of the people of the State would be recognized in Congress." This hit the crowd hard for we all knew it meant the silver claims yet forced in such a way that no Wall street gold bug could put the speaker on record. The crowd felt a sort of thanks for these kind words feeling and yelled uproariously.

When I heard the enthusiastic words of Logan and his love for Nevada people I conceived the idea of introducing myself and telling him that I was an adopted son of Nevada or something of that sort and asking him for a place in his car, but friends who had traveled more than I had dissuaded me from this idea which was wholly original with myself and Charlie Stoddard.

JAM ON THE ROAD.

For hours and hours the crowd stood on the platform, awaiting the arrival of the S. F. train. A porter told me it would be along in an hour, and a baggage master who looked equally intelligent said two. The ticket man had another version, and finally at 2 o'clock the crowd gave up the fight and dispersed. I tumbled into bed at the Palace, which, by the way, is an exceedingly well regulated hotel, and in no way to be confounded with its Ormsby namesake, and then the Western bound trains seemed to do nothing else but wait through Reno every ten minutes. We went to bed figuring on catching the Observation Train in the morning, and although about dead with standing round nearly all night I was unable to sleep, through a moral certainty of the fact that the porter would not wake me in the morning. Now that we are away from the depot a train arrives about every fifteen minutes and pulls out Westward. How Reno people are enabled to sleep is a mystery to me. No wonder they are wide awake; they could not well be anything else.

POLITICS.

I have taken the pains to acquaint myself of the political situation in Reno. Reno has two pretty lively factors, known

as the Boardman and Powning factors. I am just now unable to say which is on top. Both claim the top. One of the Boardmanites told me confidentially that the Powning crowd, or what remnants were left of them, were dead in the door and would be exterminated at the primaries. A Powning man assured me, with a strict pledge of confidence, which I gave unhesitatingly, that the Boardman outfit would disappear like a morning mist in a few weeks. Anybody feeling disposed to mourn for the Boardmanites he thought ought to secure crape at once.

RAILROAD NOTES.

A report has just reached me that the Overland will be here in an hour, but a barkeeper whom I have just interviewed, tells me that the Overland went through an hour ago. The news that no Observation Car will run today causes great consternation in my vicinity. Cars keep coming in and going out that are marked down on the schedule as specials. They slide past us in the most aggravating way, and nobody can get on for love or money. People come in baggage cars, cabooses, cattle trains and on the brake-beam, all bound for the Golden Gate, and your correspondent has been here nearly twelve hours with the properly authenticated documents, and still is unable to get away. Will drop you another line in a day or so if I am still here.

"SUBSIDIES FOR NATIONAL BANKS."

The Matter Fully Set Forth by W. M. Stewart.

The following correspondence explains itself:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D. C. Dec. 24 '85.

Mr. W. M. Stewart, San Francisco.

Sir:—I have just now read your very able pamphlet on the gold and silver question. I think you say a great many good things, and I sympathize with your views in the main. I am puzzled, however, in my efforts to understand what you mean by the expression of "subsidies to national banks," on the last pages of the pamphlet. I was not aware that national banks were subsidized by the Government. Will you do me the kindness to explain? Very respectfully, yours,

E. H. FUNSTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Jan. 6, 1886.

Hon. E. H. Funston, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 24th ult. inquiring what I mean in my pamphlet by subsidies to national banks is received. I am under many obligations to you for calling my attention to the fact that that portion of my pamphlet relating to national banks is not sufficiently explicit to be readily understood.

In 1864 the circulating medium of the United States was coin and legal tender notes (commonly called greenbacks). The greenbacks drew no interest. The government issued interest-bearing bonds, and bought a large amount of these greenbacks—say \$400,000,000. This increased the interest-bearing debt just that amount. All this would have been very well if there had been more greenbacks in circulation than was required, or if the government could have substituted without expense a better currency than greenbacks. But this was not the case. After the bonded debt had been increased by the issue and exchange of interest-bearing bonds for non interest-bearing greenbacks, there was a deficiency in the circulating medium. This deficiency was made up—not by issuing non-interest-bearing paper and retiring interest-bearing bonds,—but by allowing the national banks to deposit bonds in the Treasury and draw interest thereon to the same extent that other bondholders did. And in addition thereto the government gave to the national banks 90 cents on the dollar of the amount of bonds deposited by them to use as they pleased. Was not this a gratuity, or a subsidy?

There is a marked distinction between an ordinary bondholder and a national banker. The bondholder draws the interest on his bond—nothing more. The national banker draws the same interest on his bond, and in addition thereto, has the use of 90 per cent. of the amount of his bond free of charge. This seems to me to be a subsidy

and particularly so when we reflect that the national bank paper is a after all upon the same basis of credit as the greenback. Neither would be worth the paper upon which it is printed without the credit of the United States was pledged either to redeem it or to keep it in circulation as a legal tender.

The question has not been clearly answered why national banks exist at all. If their circulation were retired and greenbacks drawing no interest substituted therefor, the government would be relieved of from twelve to fifteen millions a year. It is manifest that the designs of the national banks in their war upon silver is to create a necessity for more national bank notes. The avowed purpose is to retire the \$346,000,000 of greenbacks; and, of course, if they are retired, they must be bought up with bonds, for there is not enough surplus in the Treasury to retire them. These bonds will then be deposited and more national currency issued. Will not such an operation cost the government something and give the bankers something for nothing, and would you not call that a subsidy?

Since greenbacks were bought up with bonds and national currency issued on such bonds, the government has paid to the national banks not less than \$20,000,000 interest on bonds that need never have been issued if greenbacks had been allowed to remain in circulation.

How can it be shown that the national bank currency is any better than greenbacks, or why Congress legislated to substitute national bank currency for greenbacks when the former involved the payment of twelve to fifteen millions a year on bonds issued to retire greenbacks, while the latter drew no interest?

In addition to the scheme to retire greenbacks and substitute national bank currency therefor, the bankers are making this war upon silver in order to substitute national bank currency for silver also, when they shall have demonetized that metal. Why not let the people deposit their silver in the Treasury and the government issue certificates thereon, secured by the bullion so deposited? It will cost the government nothing. Silver certificates secured by bullion will be the people's money, and cannot be controlled by the national banks. If the 2,727 national banks now in existence have already so interfered with the administration of the laws and have managed to so contract the currency as to produce universal stagnation and depression in business, in what condition will the country be if they obtain absolute control of its finances?

Free coinage of silver and the issuance of silver certificates on uncoined bullion would be a resumption on the part of Congress of the power delegated by the Constitution "to coin money and regulate the value thereof." This would relieve the people of Wall Street rule, and furnish them with a circulating medium which could not be expanded or contracted at the option of the money brokers of New York. Let Congress do its duty in this respect and the power of the New York rings to produce "Black Fridays" will be at an end.

Hard times, while we are at peace with all the world, with no failure of crops, with no want of willing hands to develop the resources of our great country, ought not to exist, and would not, but for the manipulations of the bondholders and national banks. It was hoped that when the war was over the gold brokers of Wall Street had inflicted upon the country by their cruel manipulations of the money market and the depression of our securities all the harm that was in their power. But when we find them in a time of profound peace able to paralyze the industries of the country and spread gloom and despair over 60,000,000 of people through the power conferred upon them by bonds and national banks, we say it is time for Congress to exercise the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, and no longer delegate the powers to expand or contract the currency to Wall Street.

Yours, very truly,
W. M. STEWART.

Gone Below.

The editor of the APPEAL went below on Sunday night to visit the G. A. R. Encampment. He has promised to send a correspondence to the APPEAL every day, but we very much doubt it.

WHAT WE DO.

Every day people living in the country are learning more and more to get their things of dress and personal need of the city merchants. It is they who have the greatest variety of goods, the freshest styles and the lowest prices—the three things necessary to the most successful buying.

By means of SAMPLES and ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and by aid of long experience and skill in filling orders, we are able to place the advantages offered our city trade equally within reach of out of town customers.

As to cost of sending goods to and fro, we might add that transportation charges have been so reduced that they hardly figure in the handsome saving usually gained.

Have you doubts as to the merits of this system of trade? Try it!

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN

400, 402, 404, 406, 408 K St.,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Millinery, Notions, etc.

BLUMENTHAL & COHN

--Are Always--

AHEAD OF THEIR COMPETITORS.

They are the First to Receive a

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STOCK

AT THEIR EMPORIUM

--OF--

FURNISHING GOODS, CLOTH-

ING, STRAW HATS, ALA-

PACA COATS, DUST-

ERS, BOOTS,

SHOES, TRUNKS, ETC.

All at prices to suit everybody

Give them a call.

CARSON DAIRY

RESTAURANT.

(OPPOSITE OPERA HOUSE, CARSON, NEVADA.)

JOHN P. SWEENEY - - - Proprietor

THIS EXTENSIVE RESTAURANT HAS BEEN enlarged and newly fitted throughout, and will be supplied with home-raised poultry, fresh eggs, milk and butter from my ranch near the city. The culinary department is in the hands of a professional.

Oysters in every style, day and night. Private room for families and parties. Meal orders attended to and sent to any part of the city. Every department first-class.

Call and Inspect

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